

Anderson Intelligencer.

BY CLINKSCALES & LANGSTON.

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The greatest and best blood purifier. Pint bottle \$1.00.

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Safe and sure for all pains in the head. 10c. and 25c.

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The best of all Cough Remedies. 25c. and 50c.

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A teaspoonful is a large dose and the result will surprise you. A fine Tonic and specially good for hide-bound and stoppages. 15c. and 25c. a bagful.

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We offer this new and latest remedy for Headache, Neuralgia and all pains. This remedy we need not recommend, as it stands above all remedies heretofore offered as a reliever of any kind of pain. 25c. boxes.

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IS now open for the inspection of the public, and we know we can suit everybody in exactly the Shoe you want. In Men's Shoes we have cut prices, and are selling high grade, first quality Harvard Ties at \$1.00—former price \$1.25. Men's Satin Calf, thoroughly solid Shoes—former price \$1.25—our lot at only 90c. In Fine Shoes we have all the latest and newest productions, in all shades of Tans and Vici Kids, Cordovans and Patent Leathers. We can give you any style Toe or any width made.

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We have everything in Oxfords and Spring Heel Shoes, in Blacks and Browns. If you want to see the most perfect-fitting, attractive and elegant line of stylish and up-to-date footwear ever shown in Anderson come in to see us. We are headquarters for Shoes. Very truly,

D. C. BROWN & BRO.

Wilson Gives Us a Good Word.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Secretary of Agriculture returned this morning from a visit to South Carolina, where he has studied the conditions of agriculture and of truck gardening along the coast, the manufacturing industries, the tea culture, the Agricultural College of South Carolina and other matters of interest.

In an interview to-day the Secretary said that South Carolina is making rapid progress in all these directions. The farmers are learning how to take better care of their soil; how to fertilize and cultivate it with more profit. The diversification of crops has not extended so far as it should or so far as it very soon will, but the people are gradually working to that end.

About one-third of the cotton produced in the State is manufactured there, and the most striking development of South Carolina is perhaps found in that direction. Home enterprise, and, to a great extent home capital, has been utilizing the great rivers of the State in the manufacture of cotton through electric appliances. Wires extend from the rivers as far as fourteen miles, up to the tops of the hills, where healthy conditions are found, and great factories, costing as much as a million dollars, are located. This work is going on and will continue to progress until the State manufactures all the raw cotton produced within its limits.

Eighteen years ago, when the attention of the South Carolina people was drawn to the manufacture of cotton, \$380,000 was paid to cotton mill labor. Now the State is paying \$6,000,000 annually, which is about two-fifths of all the manufacturing of the Southern States along cotton lines.

The Secretary said that with little exception white labor is being used in the mills. In the city of Charleston the experiment of colored labor is being tried, and it is hoped the plan will succeed. It is still an open question, however, and is being watched with great interest. He said that other cotton manufacturers will have to take note of the progress made along this line in the South. They are getting the very newest machinery; the hands work probably somewhat longer hours, and perhaps for a little lower wages. The Southern people seem to be entirely satisfied with home labor and evidence no desire for immigration. The farmers throughout the State are getting better markets for their products, receiving a large per cent of the \$6,000,000 paid to the mill hands. This encourages the keeping of dairy cows, the feeding of hogs and the raising of chickens to supply the demand of the factory people in the villages.

Mr. Wilson said the tobacco industry has been taken hold of and is making good progress. The people are studying this plant and its products in order to ascertain how they can produce it more profitably.

The individual farmers are giving attention to the production of fine horses, such as bring big prices, and fine carriage horses, not only at home, but in foreign countries; gaited horses, and hunting horses. The Southern people have a taste along this line and will certainly succeed. There are not enough dairy cows in the State, of course, but encouraging progress is being made in that direction also. The Secretary said they have some as fine dairy cows as are to be found anywhere. They make as fine butter as is to be found in the North.

"They keep sheep in the South, but not enough," said he. "They have not quite realized that it is peculiarly their privilege to furnish the early spring lambs for the Northern markets, where they sell at a very high price."

"The conditions in the South are entirely favorable to the production of the bacon hog. The people in the great corn belt of the Mississippi Valley want a market for their corn, and feed the hog as long as he will make any gain. The producer of the bacon hog, however, disposes of the animal sooner, at a younger age."

"As soon as the Southern people give attention to the dairy industry there will be a great increase in its products."

The Secretary made a point of impressing upon the people of the State the wisdom of increasing their pastures, and of setting their wood lots to work to produce grass for the colt and the dairy cow, the mutton sheep and the hog.

Great progress has been made, he said, at the Agricultural College. They are doing work there that is probably not being done anywhere else.

The department of agriculture, for the last two years, has been conducting nation-wide experiments to ascertain whether the people of the United States can produce their own sugar from their own sugar beets. The matter has gone so far that the Secretary has no doubt whatever of the success of the industry. About a score of mills were running last fall, another score is being built, and in time complete success will come, and the \$100,000,000 now paid out for sugar will be saved and kept at home.

The Secretary is also sure now that the people of the latitude of South Carolina can produce all the tea needed by the American people, just as he was sure, two years ago, that the sugar needed for home consumption could be produced from the sugar beet, independent of all other sources.

Hard Times in the South.

Judge Robert Powell made a speech in Vicksburg last week, in the course of which he discussed "the poverty of the South," and explained it in a way which, though not altogether original, is both true and always effective. He said:

"The reason of our poverty is not hard to find. Take our average citizen. He gets up in the morning and pulls on a pair of socks from Lynn, Mass.; puts on a pair of shoes from Boston; a suit of clothes from Philadelphia; goes into his breakfast, draws up a chair made in Chicago, and eats from a table which came from Cincinnati; sweetens his coffee from Rio with sugar from Louisiana; takes a slice of ham cured in St. Louis, and butters a biscuit of Minnesota flour with oleomargarine which came from the Lord knows where; he eats South Carolina or Louisiana rice, and even the very grits upon his table were ground in some Northern mill; he goes to his stable and puts a set of harness from St. Louis on a mule from Kentucky; latches it to a wagon from Illinois, and drives over to his neighbor's and complains of hard times. Of course, times are hard when everything people eat, drink, wear and drive come from somewhere else and only the atmosphere which he breathes is a home institution."

All of this applies with almost as much force to the case of the people of South Carolina, as to the case of the people of Mississippi. It is true that "the average citizen" of this State may pull on a pair of socks made in the State, and eat rice grown in the State, and a slice of ham cured in the State if he hunts carefully for these things, and there is a good prospect that many of them will be able next winter to butter bread made from flour milled in South Carolina, from wheat grown in the State; but the fact remains that "the very grits on his table" are still "ground in some Northern mill" from Northern grown corn, and all the rest of the story fits him as closely as it fits his Mississippi neighbor, and accounts for his "poverty" in equal degree.

To do him justice, however, the Carolina "citizen," and especially the Carolina farmer is beginning to see the light, and to mend his ways by it. He has taken to raising his own pork and bacon. He is growing more corn than he has ever grown before, and nearly as much as his father grew "before the war." He is shipping (some) beef cattle to the North and West and to Cuba. He is planting wheat in counties where it was never planted before. He is growing rice in the hill country and up to the foot of the mountains. He is making as good syrup as is made anywhere, and lots of it. He has introduced and spread the tobacco crop over nearly half the State and is still spreading it. As Senator Tillman, himself a farmer, said at the meeting in Florence on Thursday: "The day of cotton has nearly passed, and I and my neighbors in Edgefield are seeking other fields of enterprise on the farm."

So are many of his neighbors in all the counties. They have discovered that "the day of cotton," and the day of hard times go together, and have set about applying the long, hard lesson they have learned by "seeking other fields of enterprise"—and finding them at their own doors—on the farms they have neglected so long. The day of cotton is passing—"has nearly passed." It is not too much to say, we believe, that the day of hard times, also, has nearly passed, for every farmer in South Carolina, and in the South, as well, who is prepared to follow the wise, if belated, example of Senator Tillman and his Edgefield neighbors.

Rehearsed His Own Funeral.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 28.—Parker R. Mason, a millionaire property owner, died yesterday in his old-fashioned mansion near the lake, not far from the Marine Hospital. Before his death he had the burial service read, funeral hymns sung, selected his pallbearers and made every preparation for his funeral.

Just before his death he summoned into his presence the quartette that was to sing at his funeral, and had them rehearse the hymns to be sung over his lifeless body, after which he paid them for their services. Then he asked to see the Rev. John Hoke, the Presbyterian minister of Washington Heights, who had often been his companion on fishing excursions. He showed the clergyman the place where he wished to be buried, paid him for the funeral sermon he wanted preached and had the minister repeat the text and a part of the sermon to him.

Next he paid for his coffin, settled all the undertaker's fees, picked out the suit he wished to wear in his coffin and after designating that a huge boulder, which had been dug up in his yard thirty years ago, be placed over his grave, closed his eyes and died.

Mr. Mason was 66 years of age, was born in Chicago and leaves a wife and four daughters.—Baltimore Sun.

Cheap Printing.

Law Briefs at 60 cents a Page—Good Work, Good Paper, Prompt Delivery. Minutes cheaper than at any other house. Catalogues in the best style. If you have printing to do, it will be to your interest to write to the Press and Banner, Abbeville, S. C.

An Oklahoma Lesson.

Mr. William E. Curtis is continuing in the Chicago Record his interesting letters about the young territory, and in his last he starts off with a statement which is big with suggestions for South Carolina farmers. Here it is:

I asked Elmer Brown, who is editor of the Oklahoma Times-Journal, a magazine writer of note and the secretary of the Commercial club of Oklahoma City, in what four things the people of that territory found the greatest satisfaction.

"The most gratifying thing," he said, "is the diversity of crops of which the soil is capable. A single farmer may raise cotton, corn, wheat, Kafr corn—which is the best fodder in the world for fattening cattle and was brought here from Africa—fruits of all kinds and poultry on the same place, and if the season should be bad for one he is sure to get good returns from the others; hence he never can fail. The poultry interest is getting to be very important with us. A single firm in Oklahoma City ships several carloads of dressed chickens every week the year round to Denver, Kansas City, New York and other cities, and there is always a good demand for them at profitable prices."

Diversity of crops is placed first among the four things which afford the people the greatest satisfaction. Because of this diversity the farmers are prosperous and their financial condition warrants sufficient expenditures for schools and public improvements. There is not one of the products mentioned which cannot be raised in South Carolina. Corn and cattle, fruit and poultry, all can be easily raised on the same farm. The corn lands are plentiful, but too many of them are planted in cotton, a money crop which brings no money. It's an old theme upon which to preach the unheeded sermon: Raise your own corn to feed your cattle and raise more cattle. There is money in fruit, as some parts of the State have learned, but the industry is capable of much greater development. As to poultry, no chickens can excel those raised in South Carolina if they are raised right, and the big eastern markets are far nearer to us than they are to Oklahoma. Raising chickens is generally left to the wife and children and they do not find it hard work, but South Carolina farmers could make many an extra dollar by sending fowls of the right sort to the big cities where "there is always a good demand for them at profitable prices."

We can learn from Oklahoma much that is well worth learning.—Columbia State.

Homestead Not an Asset.

SAYANNAH, May 4.—Judge Speer, of the Federal District Court for the Southern district of Georgia, has made an important decision under the new national bankruptcy law. It is to the effect that the United States Court has no jurisdiction over a homestead taken by a bankrupt; that the homestead belongs to the State Courts and cannot be construed in the United States Court as an asset of the bankrupt; and, as regards the homestead, the trustee of the bankrupt must look elsewhere than to the United States Courts. The effect of this decision will be far-reaching, and will, no doubt, be the cause of many parties going into bankruptcy who have heretofore held out. In the case in which Judge Speer has just rendered this decision the bankrupt had waived his homestead by giving waiver notes, and the creditors of the bankrupt instituted proceedings to have the homestead administered by the trustee as assets. The Judge held that the trustee must set aside the homestead regardless of the waiver, and that the Courts were the proper place to attack the waiver. When the bankrupt receives his discharge from the United States Court all his debts are wiped out, and there is some doubt as to whether the creditors can then proceed in the State Courts to have their claim and waiver sustained and their debts satisfied out of the homestead set aside by the Bankrupt Court.

The Reina Mercedes Afloat.

Santiago de Cuba, May 5.—The former Spanish Cruiser Reina Mercedes, which was sunk in the channel of Santiago harbor during the bombardment by Admiral Sampson's fleet on June 6, and which was recently raised, pumped out and brought to this city for repairs, left her moorings to-day and was towed to the centre of the harbor in readiness to start for Newport News as soon as the tow boat arrives. Some practical navigators predict a repetition of the disaster which befell the Infanta Maria Teresa while on her way north if rough weather should be encountered, but the Reina Mercedes looks as if she were seaworthy.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Some Remarks on Lynching.

MR. EDITOR: I note on the pages of the People's Advocate of this week's issue a full account of the lynching of the negro Hose at Newman, Ga., and as the public demand to be educated in that direction I suppose that it is all right. But the editor goes further, and dilates on the "horrible savagery and the heart-sickening sight." He says that "there is nothing in the history of the country, not even in colonial days, to equal it, (he has forgotten perhaps of the burning of negroes in the city of New York); as to the wild savage orgy around the victim at the stake. Now I do not believe any such savage orgy was indulged in by the good people of Georgia—the one thousand or more that composed the lynching party. If it was indulged in at all, it was a few drunken desperadoes that infest every country and only want an excuse to act the savage. The editor should not be so sweeping in his denunciation. In one thousand it will not be a difficult matter to find a few men who neither care for "God, man nor the devil." The editor goes on to say, after a disgusting recital of the demon's crime, that "there is another side to the matter; where is all this leading to? (why did he not say to deterring the criminal?) What of the moral effect on the people themselves? What is to be the outcome of this overriding of the law? Is it not deepening the animosity between them? (I will say yes, if one of our home papers only suggest the idea. Does it not bring us nearer a race war? (I say no; even the negroes, backed by the fanatics of the North and encouraged by the impotent rage of the distinguished infidel, Ingersoll, have better sense than to declare in any shape war, to protect the incendiary, the rapist or the midnight assassin,) and ends his lofty periods by asking "if we are only civilized savages after all?" Now, Mr. Editor, any idea of a good, clean paper is that it is the best educator and disseminator of useful information that we have. Sometimes, however, there are some things that had better, for the good of our country, be left unsaid.

Mr. Russell did not state a fact that is well known that the negro of our country are as fairly treated as the white man; that he receives the same wages and has the same chance in the pursuit of fortune as his white neighbor. He is respected for his worth, and he has respect for the white man. In other words, they are our friends, and we are theirs, and it can be proven without a fear of truthful contradiction. If the home is desecrated and the husband, father or brother is left alive to avenge the deed and does it promptly, he is arranged before the Court of justice and his innocent wife or daughter has to tell her tale of humiliating woe before a gaping audience. If the criminal is tried before the same Court the innocent sufferer has the same to undergo, but the husband's friends, the friend of virtuous woman and innocent children come in and lynch the brute, and if every honest man everywhere does not endorse it, I am mistaken in my notion of them. As for my neighbors and myself we all say lynch them! every time. I do not propose to fight a man with his own weapon if I can help it, but I have written this after the approval of many of my neighbors, not to print, but to suggest that some good paper (and the INTELLIGENCER is a fair sample) take Mr. Russell down a button hole.

The editorial last week on the Lake City lynching, while South Carolinians were being tried for the crime, was rather severe and sweeping. The good people of Georgia are of the same lineage as the good people of South Carolina. They are surrounded by a like condition socially, &c., and what they have done we would have done under similar circumstances. Now, I believe the report of the Newnan lynching as stated above to be false in the main, but when a Southern paper gives it out as being true, that a thousand men took off bones and burning flesh of the negro Hose, will be heralded as true.

Hamilton W. Maybrie, L. L. B., Lit. D., in his history, "The Foot-Prints of Four Centuries," page 281, says: "There was a series of laws forbidding negroes meeting together. In the early years of the eighteenth century fears of insurrection became prevalent. These fears culminated in 1741 in the episode of the so-called negro plot. Very briefly stated, this plot grew out of a succession of fires supposed to have been the work of negro incendiaries. The most astonishing contradictions and self-inculpations are to be found in the involved mass of testimony taken at different trials. It is certain that the perjury and incoherent accusations of these trials can only be equalled by those of the alleged witches at Salem, or of the famous Popist-plot of Titus Oates. The result is summed up in the bare statement that in three months one hundred and fifty negroes were imprisoned, of whom fourteen were burned at the stake, eighteen hanged and seventy-one transported."

"This savage orgy was enacted by the Yankees 1741 years after the birth of our Saviour, 200 years after John Knox and the great reformation, 200 years after the great Calvin, 100 years after Miantonomoh, the Narragansett chief, gave the banished Roger Williams and Mrs. Annie Hutchinson and their followers the beautiful island of Rhode Island. In 1641 there a little Republic

was formed, in whose constitution freedom of conscience was guaranteed and persecution for opinion's sake forbidden."—Ridpath's History, U. S., page 132. And when John A. Charles Wesley were in their prime. This devilry and savagery has certainly been forgotten by some of our would-be humanitarians. God gave the brute creation a large ganglionic nervous system whereby instinct teaches them; to man he gave a large, cerebro spinal system and reason teaches him.

R. G. W.

Hollands, S. C., May 3, 1899.

STATE NEWS.

— There are 85 names on the pension list of Chester County.

— Greenville and Spartanburg are both striving for electric street railways.

— A hail storm did considerable damage about Hartsville, S. C., last week.

— South Carolina, it is estimated, produced 18,000,000 pounds of tobacco last year.

— Potato bugs are reported doing much damage in nearly every section of the State.

— The State Dispensary Board has decided not to buy any more second hand bottles.

— The Attorney General has decided that Notaries Public must be registered voters.

— Senator Tillman will appoint his son, R. R. Tillman, Jr., his private secretary as soon as he prepares himself for the work.

— One effect of the lease of the South Carolina road to the Southern will be to lower fertilizer rates from Charleston to the up country.

— Mrs. Stonewall Jackson spent a few hours in Columbia last Monday on her way to Charleston, and was tendered a reception at the home of Mayor Lipscomb.

— Dr. Byrd, of Asheville, will preach the commencement sermon of Wofford College. Senator John L. McLaurin will deliver the address before the literary societies.

— The State board of medical examiners will begin the examination of candidates on May 16, in Columbia, and will continue three days. There are about fifty or sixty candidates.

— There has been another incendiary fire at Bamberg. The loser was T. J. Countz, who has suffered so greatly from incendiary fires. This time it was a large boarding house that was burned.

— The American Historical Association has written to Gov. Ellerbe asking for copies of letters of John C. Calhoun to Governors of the State. The association wants to include them in a history of Calhoun, which will be prepared under its direction.

— Senator Tillman called the South Carolina Congressional delegation together in Columbia recently. It was announced that the appointment of census takers was the subject for deliberation. Senator McLaurin and two or three Congressmen were absent.

— The Greenville News has been interviewing Collector Webster, who is considered boss of "de party" on the census appointments. He is not inclined to concede anything to the Democrats—at least he says that the Republicans are going to get all they can out of it.

— Charles P. Barrett, who was convicted in Charleston last July for violating the postal laws and sentenced to eighteen months in the Ohio penitentiary, was pardoned by President McKinley on account of the ill health of the prisoner. It is presumed that he will return to his home in Spartanburg.

— A big lumber mill is to be erected near Charleston. It is believed the new enterprise will help that city. The site is just above Chicora Park, and the plant will have a capacity of 80,000 feet per day. The company has bought 50,000 acres of timber land. Wharves are to be built, and an enormous business is expected to be done.

— All the final arrangements have been made for the Columbia Firemen's Tournament. The tournament is to take place on June 20, 21 and 22 next, and will be "open to the world." There will be \$1,200 in prizes offered. The programme will cover hand and horse reel contests, hand and horse truck contests, steamer contests and foot races.

— Amanda Blake, who lives in the George's Creek section on the place of J. J. Jameson, was struck by lightning and instantly killed on Tuesday the 25th ult. She had gone to the house of a neighbor and several persons were sitting in the house when it happened. The bolt descended a rafter and struck her on top of the head. The other occupants were severely shocked but not seriously injured.—Picksens Sentinel.